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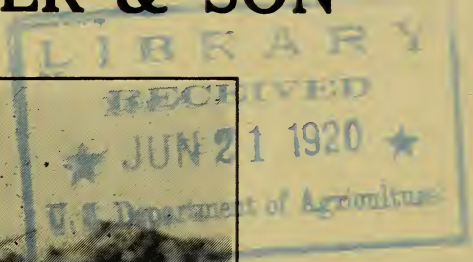
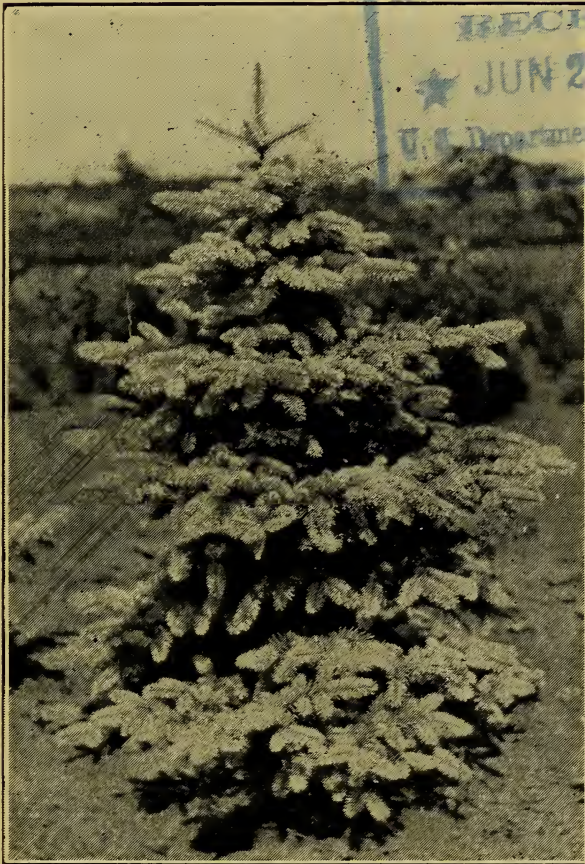
5239 RETURN TO POMOLOGY  
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

1917

FEB 7 - 1917

INDEXED

# C. W. ATWATER & SON



**NURSERYMEN**  
**AGAWAM, MASS.**



RETURN TO POMOLOGY  
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE

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# CATALOGUE

of

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees,  
Small Fruits, Shrubs,  
Hardy Roses and  
Hardy Perennials**

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*"EVERYTHING THAT'S HARDY"*

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**C. W. Atwater & Son,  
Agawam, Mass.**

## PARTNERSHIP

Since issuing my last catalogue I have taken my son, Harold C. Atwater, as a partner in the business. As a result of this, the name of the firm is now "C. W. Atwater & Son."

Respectfully,

C. W. ATWATER.

## REMARKS

In this little catalogue we make no claims to a complete list of nursery stock, but have endeavored to give a short and accurate description of some of the varieties of trees and plants best suited to this section.

Most of these are well known and thoroughly tested sorts, but a few are novelties that seem worthy of introduction.

In addition to the varieties described here, we can, if desired, furnish most of the other standard sorts and many of the novelties.

A great part of this stock we grow at our own nursery; the rest we buy from reliable firms. It is our especial aim to have our stock *true to name*, and of the *best quality*.

The larger part of our business is by agents' orders, but we also solicit orders by mail. As we do not issue a new



catalogue annually, we cannot print prices, since these vary from year to year, but will quote as reasonable prices on mail orders as the quantity ordered will warrant, consistent with *first quality*.

Plain directions for transplanting will be sent with each order.

We exercise the greatest care to have our stock true to name, but mistakes are possible with everybody. Should any such occur, we agree to replace the stock with the true varieties, as originally ordered, or to refund the purchase price, but are not to be held liable for more than the original price.

Our nursery, removed in 1912 from our former location at Collinsville, Ct., is situated in the south part of Agawam, at the corner of Suffield and South streets, (locally known as "Hubbard's Corners") about five miles from Springfield, and three-fourths mile from the Hartford and Springfield West Side trolley.

Visitors are always welcome, and we are glad to have them inspect our nursery, but *No Business will be Transacted on Sunday*.

We solicit your orders and assure you that we shall do all in our power to fill them to your entire satisfaction.

Respectfully,

C. W. ATWATER & SON.

# FRUIT DEPARTMENT

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## STANDARD APPLES

Standard trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 30 to 35 feet apart each way.

Dwarf trees  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet high. Plant 10 feet apart.

Varieties marked \* can be furnished in dwarf form.

### SUMMER VARIETIES.

\***Astrachan, Red.** Good size, red, acid, excellent for cooking; productive; last of July and first of August.

**Early Harvest.** Medium size, yellow, good quality; middle of August.

**Golden Sweet.** Medium size, yellow, rather dry, productive; middle of August.

\***Sweet Bough.** Large, yellow, sweet, moderate bearer; first of August.

\***Yellow Transparent.** Good size, yellow, moderately tart; productive and bears very young; first of August.

### AUTUMN VARIETIES.

**Duchess of Oldenburg.** Large, roundish, streaked red and yellow, somewhat tart; hardy, productive and bears young; August and September.

\***Fall Pippin.** Very large, yellow, fine for eating or cooking; October and November.

\***Gravenstein.** Large, striped, tart, fine quality, productive, very profitable for market; September and October.



**\*McIntosh Red.** Medium to large, bright red, slightly tart; very handsome and of the finest quality; one of the most valuable apples for home use or market. September to December.

**Pewaukee.** A seedling of Oldenburg; medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, of fine quality. October to January.

**Porter.** Medium size, yellow, slightly tart, good quality; September and October.

**Pound Sweet.** Large, yellow, moderately juicy, sweet. September and October.

**Wealthy.** Medium size, red striped, good quality, slightly tart; bears very young and enormous crops. September and October.

### WINTER VARIETIES.

**Bailey Sweet.** Large, red, rich and sweet; vigorous grower and good bearer. November to April.

**\*Baldwin.** Large, red, acid, very productive, one of the best known apples for home or market. December to April.

**Gilliflower.** (Sheepnose.) The old fashioned variety; dark red, oblong shape; has a peculiar flavor that no other apple possesses. Mid-winter.

**Grimes' Golden.** (Golden Pippin.) Medium size, yellow, finest quality. November to March.

**\*Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Large, yellow and red, tender, juicy and fine; vigorous and very productive. November to January.

**Jacob's Sweet.** Large, round, yellow; flesh white and firm; one of the finest winter sweet apples, especially for baking. November to March.

\***King.** Large, red striped, of the best quality, moderately productive; November to February.

\***Northern Spy.** Large, handsome, striped red and yellow: a late keeper, and of the finest quality where it succeeds well. In many places this variety produces only imperfect fruit.

**Peck's Pleasant.** Large, greenish yellow, somewhat tart, crisp and of the best quality, moderately productive; November to March.

\***R. I. Greening.** Large, light green, tart, excellent for eating or cooking, good bearer, one of the best. Mid-winter.

**Roxbury Russet.** Medium size, fine grained, acid, productive; one of the best keepers, lasting until June.

**Seek-no-Further.** Medium size, dull red, rich and spicy. November to January.

**Sutton Beauty.** Resembles Baldwin, but of better quality as an eating apple.

**Winter Banana.** Large, clear pale yellow; mild sub-acid. good for dessert. Bears young.

## CRAB APPLES

**Hyslop.** Large, deep crimson, very handsome; October and November.

**Red Siberian.** About an inch in diameter, very productive; September.

**Transcendent.** Decidedly the best, large, striped; very productive; September.

## PEARS

Standard trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 15 to 20 feet apart.

Dwarf trees  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet high. Plant 6 to 10 feet apart.

Varieties marked \* can be furnished in dwarf form.

### SUMMER VARIETIES.

\***Bartlett.** Large, yellow, juicy and high flavored, productive; the most popular sort grown. September.

\***Clapp's Favorite.** Large, yellow, very handsome, fine quality, but not a good keeper; tree a rapid grower and very productive; ripens ahead of Bartlett.

**Manning's Elizabeth.** Small, yellow, sweet, first quality; middle of August.

**Wilder.** Medium size, yellow, good quality; probably the best very early pear. First of August.

### AUTUMN VARIETIES.

**Beurre Clairgeau.** Large, handsome, red and yellow; tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. October and November.

\***Duchess d'Angouleme.** Very large, greenish yellow, good quality; excellent as dwarf. October and November.

**Kieffer.** Good size, greenish yellow, not very good eating but the best one to can. *Very* productive, a vigorous grower and early bearer. October and November.

\***Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Medium size, long, greenish yellow, somewhat tart but good quality; October.

\***Seckel.** Small, yellowish brown, very spicy and fine quality; tree a slow grower, but bears young; last half of September.

**Sheldon.** Medium size, round, russet, thick skin but very juicy and of fine quality; October.

**Vermont Beauty.** New medium size, yellow said to be nearly equal to Seckel in quality and to ripen just after that variety.

### WINTER VARIETIES.

\***Anjou.** Large, greenish yellow, good quality and productive, one of the best late sorts; October to December.

\***Lawrence.** Small, russet, sweet, resembling Seckel but not so fine grained, productive; tree a slow grower; December and January.

**Winter Nelis.** Medium, green and russet, good quality, slow grower and productive; December.

## CHERRIES

### SWEET VARIETIES.

Trees 5 to 7 feet high. Plant 20 feet apart each way.

**Black Tartarian.** Very large, juicy, rich, and fine quality; first of July

**Gov. Wood.** Large, light yellow and red; a fine early variety, but tree not so vigorous a grower as some. Middle of June.

**Napoleon Bigarreau.** Large, pale yellow, firm, sweet, productive; a valuable variety. First of July.

**Rockport Bigarreau.** Large, color pale amber with light red, quality good; tree vigorous and productive; first of July.

**Schmidt's Bigarreau.** Very large, deep black; flesh juicy and fine flavored; an abundant bearer. Mid-season.

**Windsor.** Very large, dark color, fine quality and productive; late.

**Yellow Spanish.** Large, pale yellow with red cheek; flesh firm and of fine quality. One of the best sweet cherries; last of June.

**TART VARIETIES.**

Trees 4 to 6 feet high. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

**Early Richmond.** Medium size, red, excellent for cooking; trees very hardy and productive; one of the best; June.

**English Morello.** Medium, dark red; August.

**Large Montmorency.** Large, acid; ten days later than Early Richmond.

**May Duke.** Large, red, juicy, moderately tart; an excellent sort, middle of June.

**PLUMS**

Trees 4 to 6 feet high. Plant 15 to 18 feet apart.

**JAPANESE VARIETIES.**

The Japanese plums are much less troubled with black knot and curculio than the older, or European sorts, while the trees are noted for vigorous growth, early bearing, and great productiveness. In fact, many of them bear so heavily that the trees are quite short lived.

**Abundance.** Large, red, or red and yellow; very juicy, sweet, and fine quality; tree an upright and vigorous grower, and bears very young. Last half of August.

**Burbank.** Large, red, firm fleshed and sweet; tree a strong spreading grower and enormously productive. Ripens just after Abundance, and, like that variety, bears when very young.

**Climax.** Very large, heart shaped, color deep red, sweet rich flavor; early, and very productive, but should be sprayed to prevent rot.

**October Purple.** Large, reddish purple, fine quality; tree an upright, vigorous grower. A valuable late plum. Last of September.



**Red June.** Good size, bright red ; of good, but not best quality ; productive ; very early, beginning to ripen by the first of August and lasting for two weeks or more. Probably the best very early plum.

**Satsuma.** Medium size, red skin and red flesh clear through the plum ; very small stone. Somewhat tart and especially fine for canning ; September.

**Wickson.** Very large, yellow shaded with red ; of excellent quality but an uncertain bearer, and the tree somewhat tender in exposed places. Middle of September.

### EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

**Coe's Golden Drop.** Large, light yellow, firm, rich and sweet ; a fine late plum. Last of September.

**German Prune.** Large, oval shape, dark purple ; valuable for drying. One of the old standard sorts ; September.

**Lombard.** Medium size, red, with purple shading, sweet ; bears young, and heavy crops, 'inclined to over bear, and fruit should be thinned out ; first half of Sept.

**Reine Claude.** Large, greenish yellow ; sweet, juicy and of finest quality ; productive. September.

## PEACHES.

Trees 3 to 5 feet high. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

Peach trees should be set in Spring only.

**Belle of Georgia.** Large, white with red cheek ; flesh white and firm ; tree a rapid grower, an abundant and reliable bearer ; freestone. Early September.

**Carman.** Large, pale yellow with red cheek ; flesh



white and of good quality, tree an abundant bearer, ripening before Mt. Rose.

**Champion.** Large, creamy white with red cheek ; juicy and fine flavor, ripening about September first ; fruit buds unusually hardy.

**Crawford Early.** Large, yellow, fine quality, good bearer, very popular sort ; first of September.

**Crawford Late.** Very large, yellow, good quality, moderately productive, much used for canning ; last of Sept.

**Elberta.** Very large, yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow ; of only fair quality for eating, but one of the best sorts for canning. A very heavy and reliable bearer, and probably grown for market more than any other variety. Middle of September.

**Hieley.** Good size, white, nearly covered with red ; good quality and freestone ; ripens just before Mt. Rose.

**Mt. Rose.** Medium size, quite overspread with red ; freestone, fine quality and productive. Last of August.

**Old Mixon Free.** Large, white, fine flavor, productive ; first half of September.

**Sneed.** Medium size, creamy white, good flavor ; very early, ripening the latter part of July. Said to be more free from rot than most early sorts.

**Stevens Rareripe.** Large, white with red cheek ; flesh juicy and good quality. Tree hardy in the bud and good bearer. Last of September.

**Stump the World.** Much resembles Old Mixon Free, but ripens a week or ten days later.

**Triumph.** Medium size, yellow, good quality, nearly freestone ; must be used soon after picking. Middle of August.

## QUINCES

Bushes 3 to 4 feet high. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart.

**Bourgeat.** Said to be a large, golden yellow variety, of best quality, and a good keeper; ripens just after the Orange. Tree a strong grower and very productive.

**Champion.** Very large and smooth, greenish yellow, fine quality and cooks soft; tree bears very young and abundantly; ripens last of October and keeps until January.

**Orange.** Large, round, yellow, the old well-known sort; October.

## MULBERRIES

**Downing.** Fruit black, of very large size and fine quality, ripening from June to September. Tree rather tender and should be planted only in protected places.

**New American.** Similar to Downing, but tree much hardier.

**Russian.** Tree a very hardy and vigorous grower. Fruit of small size, much relished by the birds.

## GRAPES

Plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

### BLACK SORTS.

**Campbell's Early.** A seedling of Moore's Early. Very large berry, with large, handsome, compact cluster. Vine hardy and productive; mid-season.

**Concord.** Good size and quality, very productive; best known of any; last of September.

**Eaton.** Very large, vine vigorous and productive; ripens after Concord.

**Moore's Early.** A seedling of Concord, larger, good quality, and much earlier; vigorous grower and good bearer; first of September.

**Wilder.** (Rogers No. 4.) A large, fine grape, but requires a good location; ripens after Moore's Early.

**Worden.** Another Concord seedling; a few days earlier and of better quality; a strong grower and productive.

### RED SORTS.

**Agawam.** Large, thick skin, with a peculiar aromatic flavor; a good keeper; vine hardy and productive; ripens with Concord.

**Brighton.** Medium size, very fine flavor; a fair grower and moderately productive; one of the best; middle of September.

**Delaware.** Small, sweet, rather poor grower; late.

**Salem.** Large, good quality, should have good location; ripens about with Brighton; can be kept very late.

**Vergennes.** Good size and quality and a good keeper; last of September.

### WHITE SORTS.

**Green Mountain.** Small to medium size; *the earliest of any to ripen*; quality unsurpassed, thin skin and few seeds; vine hardy and productive.

**Moore's Diamond.** Another Concord seedling; medium size, fine flavor, seeds separating very readily from the pulp; vine vigorous and good bearer; ripens about with Worden.

**Niagara.** Large, good quality, vigorous grower and productive; middle of September.

**Pocklington.** Large, yellowish green, rather late, but a fine grape and good bearer.

## CURRANTS

Plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

**Cherry.** Large, dark red, productive; rather more acid than most sorts.

**Fay's Prolific.** Very large, red; long bunches and productive, but bush is rather a slow grower. One of the best large currants.

**Lee's Prolific Black.** Large and productive; one of the best black currants.

**Perfection.** New, very large with long bunches; few seeds and fine flavor, being less acid than other red currants. Bush a strong grower and enormously productive. The best red currant yet introduced.

**Red Cross.** Large, and of good quality; an upright, vigorous grower and productive.

**White Grape.** Medium size, white, less acid than red sorts; more especially for table use.

## GOOSEBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

**Columbus.** Very large, greenish yellow, of good quality and enormously productive; a splendid sort, but bush a slow grower

**Downing.** Of medium size, green, smooth skin and good quality. Very productive.

**Pearl.** Claimed to be very productive; similar to Downing, but said to be larger; of first-class quality.

**Josselyn.** (Red Jacket.) Large, light red, smooth skin, of good quality and productive; a little later than most sorts.

## BLACKBERRIES

Plant 4 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart.

**Blowers.** Fruit of the largest size, with small seeds, very attractive, and of excellent quality when fully ripe; a strong grower, and good bearer in favorable seasons.

**Mersereau.** Very large, glossy black, sweet, and of extra quality with no hard core. Plant a strong, upright grower, very productive and extremely hardy.

**Snyder.** Good size, sweet, very productive and hardy; a reliable sort especially adapted to light soils.

**Ward.** Good size, jet black and holding color well; early and fine quality; a hardy and productive sort, very similar to Snyder.

**Lucretia Dewberry.** A trailing variety of the blackberry; early, large, fine fruit.

## RASPBERRIES

Plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart.

**Black Diamond.** Very early, good quality and productive.

**Conrath.** An early black sort, of good size and quality, productive, and ripening over a long season.

**Cumberland.** Very large, glossy black, with small seeds; good quality and productive; a first-rate berry for mid-season, but does not succeed in all sections.

**Kansas.** Large, black, vigorous grower and productive; ripening its entire crop in three or four pickings. Valuable for market; early.

**Ohio.** Large, black, late, similar to Gregg.



**Plum Farmer.** Large, black, strong grower, hardy and productive.

**Columbian.** Very large, purplish red, with a peculiar flavor of its own, much liked by some, and fine for canning. Bush not suckering from the roots, but growing like the black sorts; *very* productive.

**Cuthbert.** Large, dark red, best quality and productive; late and ripens its crop over a long period; canes usually hardy but sometimes injured by severe winters.

**Herbert.** A native of Canada. Fruit large, bright red, firm; of good, but not highest, quality. Bush said to be very hardy, and is by far the most productive red raspberry we have yet fruited. Its firmness, bright color and productiveness make it very valuable for market. Ripens about with Cuthbert.

**Hiram.** A new red variety from New Brunswick, not fruited with us at this writing, but highly recommended by those who have seen it. Same color as Cuthbert, but much larger and very much more productive. A variety of great promise.

**Loudon.** Similar to Cuthbert but a stronger grower and canes somewhat hardier. a very valuable sort.

**Phoenix.** A large red variety; early and continuing in fruit a long time; better quality than most early reds; hardy and productive.

**Ranere.** A new "Everbearing" red raspberry; good size, bright red, good quality, though not equal to Cuthbert or Loudon. The first crop of the season ripens very early; after this is gone, new canes come up which bloom and begin to ripen fruit early in September, continuing to produce blossoms and ripe fruit until frost. This late crop is not a heavy one, but is very desirable to



lengthen the season for home use.

**St. Regis.** Another "Everbearing" red raspberry, similar to the Ranere, not fruited with us yet, but widely advertised as a desirable sort.

**Golden Queen.** Large, yellow, fine flavor; grows like the red sorts. Valuable for home use, but not for market.

## STRAWBERRIES

For a garden bed plant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart in rows 2 feet apart.

For field culture, plant  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet apart in rows  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet apart.

Some varieties of strawberries, including some of the best kinds, have imperfect blossoms and require to be set in a bed with some perfect flowering sort to produce a good crop. These imperfect flowering sorts are marked thus (Imp.) in this list.

**Americus.** A "Fall bearing" strawberry producing fruit from about the middle of August until hard frost, often bearing the same year the plants are set. Fruit of only medium size, bright red, fair quality. Makes very few runners. To secure the fall bearing feature, the first crop of blossoms must be cut off as soon as set, so as to prevent bearing in June.

**Superb.** Another "Fall bearing" variety, making more runners than Americus. Berries much larger, round, dark red, firm, good quality and productive. The first blossoms should be picked off the same as Americus. Probably the best fall bearing variety.

**Abington.** Fruit large and of good quality, bright red, long conical in shape; productive; early mid-season. A valuable variety.

**Arnout.** Very large, rich red with red flesh; firm, of

good quality and a heavy bearer. Resembles Glen Mary but seems to be an improvement over that variety. Should have a strong rich soil to do its best. Mid-season to late.

**Gibson.** Large, roundish, red to the center, a little tart, but of good quality; firm and a good shipper. Resists drought well, and bears abundantly. Mid-season.

**Gill.** Good size, nearly round, light red, colored all over; a good bearer, of good quality and moderately firm. *Very* early, and the most productive very early berry that we have had.

**Helen Davis.** New, large, light red with no white tips; flesh pink clear through; shape round conical, smooth and uniform; quality fair but not the highest. Productive, mid-season to late.

**Mrs. Miller.** (Imp.) Large, long, red to the center; firm, rich flavor, excellent for canning. Strong grower and productive. Late.

**Northfield.** Fruit large, bright red with red flesh, firm and of a spicy flavor. Plants vigorous and productive, with stout fruit stalks, holding the berries up from the ground. Late.

**Parson's Beauty.** Large, conical, deep red; flesh firm and of good quality, though somewhat tart, making an excellent canning variety. Plant a strong grower and productive. Mid-season.

**Ridgeway.** Large, round, and always smooth and of perfect shape; bright red, fine flavor and productive. Excellent for home use but not firm enough for shipment. Mid-season.

**Senator Dunlap.** Medium size, bright glossy red, regu-

lar in shape ; of fine flavor and very productive. Begins to ripen early and holds on well. Plant is rather small, but makes a large number of runners and succeeds well in nearly all soils.

**Willard.** (Imp ) New, and not fruited with us at this writing. Said to be a wonderful berry ; very large, a brilliant glossy red, with red flesh. Ripens all over at once, is of fine quality, and produces a great crop. Mid-season.

**Wm. Belt.** Large, somewhat irregular in shape, light red. A good bearer, though not the most productive sort ; of unusually good flavor and especially desirable where fine quality is an object. Best on medium or light soil. Late.

## ASPARAGUS

Plant same distance apart as Strawberries.

Asparagus is of easy cultivation, but the ground must be made very rich. Its use has increased rapidly in the last few years and it is proving a profitable market crop.

We grow our plants with special care and can furnish very strong roots.

**Giant Argenteuil.** A new French variety, claimed to be more resistant to rust and insects than other sorts. Stalks very large, rich and tender.

**Palmetto.** Large, early, tender and fine. One of the best, if not the best, of any of the varieties now grown.

## RHUBARB

**Linnaeus.** Large, early and tender ; a first-class sort.

## ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

In order that our customers may be able to form an idea of the size which the trees, under average conditions, will reach when full grown, we are indicating it by letters as follows.

A indicates trees which attain a size of 50 ft. and upwards.

B     "         "         "         "     "     "     "     20 to 40 feet.

C     "         "         "         "     "     "     "     10 to 20 feet.

D     "         small trees, growing less than 10 feet high.

### UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES

**APPLE, Bechtel's Flowering Crab.** C. The finest of the class. A medium sized tree, covered in early spring with beautiful, double, rose-like flowers, of a delicate pink and very fragrant.

**ASH, American, White.** A. A well known native tree of large size and vigorous growth.

**BEECH, American.** A. Compact form, smooth, light colored bark, with glossy, attractive foliage. Like the other varieties of beech, this should be transplanted when quite small; preferably not over 4 or 5 feet high.

**Fern-leaved.** C. A small, compact tree, growing 10 or 15 feet high, with finely cut, fern-like foliage.

**Purple.** B. An elegant tree, foliage deep reddish purple in spring, becoming copper colored as the season advances.

**Rivers Purple.** B. This is more compact and symmetrical in its habit of growth than the ordinary Purple Beech. Considered the finest of all the purple leaved trees.

**BIRCH, Paper, or Canoe.** A. A native variety, growing

much larger than the common white or gray birch, and with much whiter and more beautiful bark.

**Purple. B.** A variety with purplish foliage.

**CATALPA, Japan. B.** One of the hardiest of the Catalpas, with large foliage, and of rapid growth.

**Speciosa, B.** A hardy variety from the West, of rapid growth, with large heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of small white and purple flowers in June.

**Bungei. D.** Dwarf, usually grafted on stems 6 or 7 feet tall, where it makes a roundish, dense head; of value for its formal effect.

**DOGWOOD. (Cornus) White. C.** The native tree, growing 15 to 20 feet high, with large, single white flowers before the leaves come.

**Red Flowering Dogwood. C.** Flowers light red, very beautiful.

**ELM, American. A.** The well-known, native tree.

**HORSECHESTNUT, White. A.** The common sort, with large clusters of single white flowers in May.

**Double White. A.** A variety with double flowers, in larger clusters than the common, and producing no fruit.

**Red Flowering. B.** Red flowers, later in bloom than the white. Tree a slow grower.

**JUDAS TREE. (Red Bud.) C.** Grows 15 to 20 feet high, and is covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear.

**KOELRUTARIA, Paniculata. C.** A small tree with foliage somewhat like the Sumac, and large panicles of small yellow flowers in July. Very desirable.

**LINDEN, (Basswood) American. A.** A native tree of



large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

**Silver-leaved.** B. Tree medium size, with large leaves which are downy white on the under side. One of the best.

**MAGNOLIA, Accuminata.** A. A native variety, growing 60 to 70 feet high, with handsome, glossy leaves, 6 to 8 inches long.

**Soulangeana.** C. A French hybrid, growing 10 to 20 feet high, with handsome, glossy foliage; the flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter, white, tinted with reddish purple and coming before the leaves appear. One of the hardiest and best. Requires careful protection the first two or three winters.

**Speciosa.** C. Resembles Soulangeana, but flowers a little smaller, lighter in color, and a week later. Continues long in bloom; a desirable sort.

**MAPLE, Norway.** A. A large tree, compact in shape, with large, handsome, deep green leaves. One of the finest lawn and shade trees.

**Sugar, or Rock.** A. The well-known common hard Maple, and one of the Best.

**Silver.** A. A large, very rapid growing sort, of irregular rounded form. Foliage bright green above, and silvery white on the under side.

**Weir's Cut-leaf.** A. A very handsome tree with drooping branches, foliage deeply cut, and silvery white on the under side. A very rapid grower, and should be severely pruned for two or three years after transplanting.

**Reitenbachi.** B. A tall growing sort; leaves green in spring, gradually becoming purplish by midsummer, and purple scarlet in fall.

**Schwedlerii.** (Purple Norway) B. A beautiful variety;



the young foliage of bright purplish crimson, changing to deep bronze green in summer.

**Japan, Purple-leaved.** D. Forms a bushy shrub or small tree; foliage dark purple and deeply cut. When young requires careful protection in winter and should not be planted in exposed places, but becomes hardy when fully established.

**Japan, Cut-leaved Purple.** D. Similar to the above, but with leaves more deeply cut, and branches somewhat drooping.

**MULBERRY, Globe Head.** D. New and rare; the same form and style of tree as *Catalpa Bungei*, but more hardy, and with much more handsome foliage.

**OAK, Palustris.** (Pin Oak) B. A good grower, symmetrical shape, bright glossy leaves, deeply cut; very ornamental.

**POPLAR, Bolleana.** B. Pyramidal shape, leaves white as snow on the under side.

**Carolina,** A. A large tree, pyramidal in shape, with large, glossy leaves. The most rapid growing of any shade tree, very hardy, and succeeds in all soils and locations.

**Lombardy.** A. Of rapid growth, very tall and slender; the old, well-known sort.

**PRUNUS PISSARDI.** C. A variety of plum, very hardy, with deep, reddish purple foliage.

**SALISBURIA.** (Ginko.) A. A native of Japan; a medium sized tree of good growth and glossy, fern-like foliage. Rare and handsome.

**THORN.** (Double: Scarlet, White and Pink.) C. The thorns are small trees, growing to a height of 15 to 20 feet, with handsome clusters of small, double flowers early in June.

**TULIP TREE.** (Whitewood.) A. A large, handsome tree with broad, glossy leaves, and tulip-like flowers in June.

**WALNUT, Black.** A. A native of the middle West; a rapid grower, with very handsome foliage, each leaf being composed of 13 to 17 leaflets.

**WILLOW, Golden.** B. A handsome tree, conspicuous in winter on account of its yellow bark.

**Laurel-leaf.** B. Vigorous growth, shining laurel-like leaves; very desirable.

**Rosemary.** C. Budded 4 to 6 feet from the ground it makes a very handsome, small, round headed tree of a graceful, feathery appearance.

## WEeping TREES

**BEECH, Weeping.** B. Rare and handsome, of a picturesque appearance.

**BIRCH, Cut-leaved Weeping.** A. A variety of white birch with drooping branches and deeply cut leaves.

**CHERRY, Japan Weeping Rose-flowered.** C. A small, umbrella shaped tree with slender, graceful branches, covered with double rose-colored flowers before the leaves.

**ELM, Camperdown.** C. Grafted into stems 5 or 6 feet high, the branches extend outward and downward, making a handsome drooping tree.

**MOUNTAIN ASH, Weeping.** D. A tree with straggling, weeping branches.

**MULBERRY, Teas'.** D. Similar in shape to the Kilmarnock Willow, but with much handsomer foliage. Rare and beautiful.

**WILLOW, *Babylonica*.** A. The old fashioned Weeping Willow.

**Kilmarnock.** D. An umbrella shaped tree, handsome and hardy.

## EVERGREEN TREES

Plant in Spring only.

While the height to which the evergreen trees finally attain is indicated by letters, the same as for deciduous trees, it should be borne in mind that most evergreens can be dwarfed and kept to any size desired by pruning at the proper time. Thus the Hemlock, or Norway Spruce, both trees that grow to a large size, can be trained in hedge form only three or four feet high.

**ARBOR VITAE, *American*.** B. The well-known sort used for ornament and hedges.

**Compacta.** D. Very dwarf with dense, round head.

**Geo. Peabody.** C. Hardy; compact, upright grower; foliage a bright golden yellow. Very striking.

**Pyramidalis.** C. Of slender, upright compact growth, like the Irish Juniper. Valuable for its formal effect.

**Siberian.** C. Growth compact and pyramidal, keeping color well in winter. Very hardy and one of the best for this section.

**FIR, *Balsam*.** B. Of Vigorous growth, handsome deep green foliage with pleasant odor. It is very hardy and thrives best in the coldest locations. Will grow in damp places.

**Concolor.** (*Silver Fir of Colorado*.) B. Tree of graceful spreading habit, branches slightly drooping, bluish

above, silvery underneath; very hardy. A rare and beautiful tree.

**HEMLOCK.** A. Our native variety, distinct from all other trees; a beautiful lawn tree, or fine for hedges. Will grow in the shade.

**JUNIPER, Golden.** D. Of low spreading growth, shaped much like a saucer. Foliage bright yellow in summer, bronze yellow in winter. Odd and attractive.

**PINE, Mugho.** D. Dwarf; of low dense growth and dark green color; very hardy.

**Scotch.** A. One of the most rapid growing evergreens, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage. Very hardy.

**White.** A. The well-known, native sort; especially desirable for light, sandy soil.

**RETINOSPORA.** (Japan Cypress.) The Retinosporas are a very handsome class of small trees, many of them dwarf and particularly adapted to small places. They should not be planted in exposed situations.

**Filifera.** C. Of very graceful appearance, with bright green foliage, slender, thread-like and drooping; one of the hardiest of the Retinosporas.

**Obtusa Compacta.** D. Similar to Arbor Vitae Compacta, but with finer foliage.

**Pisifera.** C. A slender tree with beautiful feathery foliage of a tawny green color.

**Plumosa.** C. Very handsome, with soft, feathery, light green foliage.

**Plumosa Aurea.** C. More dwarf and compact than preceding, with golden tipped foliage.

**Squarrosa.** D. Of low dense growth, with beautiful

foliage of a silvery blue appearance. Less hardy than the others and should be planted only in protected places.

**SPRUCE, Colorado Blue.** B. Of very compact growth ; foliage varying from green, to beautiful steel blue or sage color in the finest specimens. Perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations, and one of the finest, if not the finest, of our evergreens.

**Colorado Blue, Koster's.** B. A form of the above obtained by grafting from the very bluest specimens. These trees are all of the finest blue color, and very choice.

**Douglas.** B. Another Colorado spruce, of quite rapid growth. Foliage delicate green, glaucous underneath.

**Norway.** A. Of rapid growth, attaining large size ; a good lawn tree, and used also for hedges and windbreaks.

## ORNAMENTAL SHUBS

C. indicates shrubs that attain a height of 9 to 14 feet.

D    "        "        "        "        "        "        "        4 to 9 feet.

E.    "        "        "        "        "        "        "        1 to 4 feet.

**ALMOND, Double Pink.** D. An old fashioned shrub, with small double pink flowers covering the branches in May, before the leaves appear.

**ALTHEAS, Double Red, Pink, Purple and White.** C. The Altheas are upright in growth and are very late in starting in spring. They bloom in August and September, the flowers resembling a double hollyhock. Should not be planted in cold or exposed situations.

**ARALIA, Spinosa.** (Hercules Club.) C. A native shrub with stout, club-like stalk, and large clusters of small white flowers in August. Used for the tropical effect of its foliage.



**AZALEA, Mollis.** D. These are dwarf bushy shrubs covered with a mass of gorgeous bloom in spring; the flowers are large and showy; the colors, white, and different shades of yellow, pink, orange, and red. Should be given some protection the first two or three winters.

**Ghent.** D. Similar to the Mollis, but a little later in bloom.

**BARBERRY, Purple.** D. Grows 4 to 6 feet high, with violet purple foliage, and clusters of red berries in fall. Very effective for massing, or grouping with other shrubs.

**Thunbergii.** E Dwarf, growing about 3 feet high, with dense, bright green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet late in the fall, and producing quantities of bright red berries which remain on the bush all winter. Very hardy and one of the best shrubs for groups and hedges.

**CALYCANTHUS.** (Sweet scented shrub.) D. The *wood* of this shrub is very fragrant; flowers of a chocolate color, with agreeable spicy odor. Blooms in June. Should not be planted in exposed situations.

**CLETHRA, Alnifolia.** (Sweet Pepper Bush ) D. A small native shrub, with numerous spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers in July.

**CORNUS, Elegantissima.** D. A medium size shrub, the leaves bordered with a broad white band, and retaining the distinct colors till they drop in the fall. In winter the branches are bright coral red.

**Sanguinea.** (Red-branched Dogwood.) C. Very conspicuous in winter when the bark is blood red.

**Siberica.** C. Very similar to Sanguinea, and extremely hardy; valuable for background or screen in summer.

**CURRENT, Yellow Flowering.** D. An old fashioned,



hardy shrub, covered with small, clove-shaped, yellow flowers in early spring. Very fragrant and hardy.

**DEUTZIA, Crenata.** C. A shrub of good size, flowers small, double white, tinted with rose; blooms in June.

**Gracilis.** E. A dwarf variety with sprays of delicate, pure white flowers the last of May. Very handsome.

**Gracilis Rosea.** E. Flowers bell shaped, tinted blush on the outside. New.

**Gracilis Venusta.** E. Large, pure white flowers, resembling a small Azalea blossom.

**Lemoine.** E. Similar to the Gracilis, but of stronger growth, and a larger plant.

**Pride of Rochester.** C. Large clusters of double white flowers, blooming in June and July. Bush of large size, and vigorous growth.

**ELDER, Golden.** C. A variety with golden yellow foliage. Valuable for planting with green-leaved shrubs. A vigorous grower, and should be severely pruned to keep it in good shape.

**EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.** (Pearl Bush.) A hardy vigorous grower of large size; flowers single, white, an inch in diameter; blooming in May.

**FORSYTHIA.** D. A hardy, rapid grower, covered with bright yellow, bell-shaped flowers, before the leaves appear.

**FRINGE, Purple.** (Smoke Bush ) C. A large shrub with purplish fringe or hair-like flowers during the summer.

**White.** C. Has large clusters of delicate, pure white flowers, before the leaves appear. Very handsome.

**HONEYSUCKLE, Red, and White, Tartarian.** D. Strong growing shrubs of good size; producing respectively,

red, and pure white flowers in June.

**Morrowii.** D. Small white flowers in May, followed in August by handsome red berries which continue through the fall.

**HYDRANGEA, Aborescens Sterilis.** (Hills of Snow.) D. A variety with large, slightly rounded clusters of pure white flowers. Begins to bloom in June and continues until after the other hydrangeas come in August.

**Paniculata Grandiflora.** D. The common Hydrangea. Sold both in bush form and tree shape.

**ILEX, Verticillata.** (Black Alder.) C. A native shrub of good size, covered with countless scarlet berries in fall. Will grow on wet ground.

**LILAC, Purple, and White.** C. The well-known, common sorts.

**Josikea.** C. Of large size, dark shining leaves, and purple flowers after other varieties are gone.

**Persian.** D. Finer foliage than the common; larger clusters of purple flowers, and very free blooming.

**French Hybrids.** D. These comprise some of the finest varieties of Lilacs, including such leading sorts as **Chas. X**, purplish red; **Edouard Andre**, clear rose; **Lamarck**, rosy lilac; **Marie Legraye**, pure white; **Mad. Casimir-Perier**, creamy white; **Mad. Lemoine**, double white, very fine; **President Loubet**, very dark; **President Viger**, bluish lilac. Most of the above sorts can be furnished in tree shape as well as in bush form.

**Japanese Tree.** Growing in tree form, 20 to 30 feet high; has large clusters of white flowers the latter part of June, after all other varieties are gone. Rare and valuable.

**MYRICA, Cerifera.** D. (Candleberry.) A low, spread-

ing native shrub, with handsome foliage, and small white berries in autumn. Desirable for covering sandy or gravelly banks.

**PRIVET, California.** D. A rapid growing shrub with glossy green leaves, retaining its foliage to New Years. Much used for hedges. Generally hardy, but occasionally killed back in very severe winters.

**Amoor River.** D. Resembling the California, but said to be much more hardy.

**Ibota.** D. More spreading in growth and said to be hardier than the California, but foliage not quite as handsome.

**QUINCE, Japan.** D. Bright scarlet flowers early in spring.

**SNOWBALL, Japan.** D. Has beautiful round clusters of white flowers for several weeks in early summer.

**SPIREA, Anthony Waterer.** E. Dwarf, with flat clusters of small red or crimson flowers, in bloom from first of July till fall.

**Aurea.** C. A large shrub growing 10 to 12 feet high, with yellowish green foliage and small white flowers.

**Thunbergii.** D. A medium sized bush with slender branches, and delicate, feathery foliage, which changes to bronze and purple in fall. Very desirable for its foliage alone, but in addition, is completely covered with a mass of small pure white flowers very early in spring, before the leaves appear.

**Van Houttei.** D. Grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet with long drooping branches, loaded with small rounded clusters of white flowers; blooms the last of May. One of the best.

**STEPHANANDRA.** D. Medium size, with graceful branches and handsome foliage. Small white flowers in June.

**SUMAC, Cut-leaved.** D. This belongs to the same family as the wild sumac, but with deeply cut foliage resembling fern leaves.

**SYMPHORICARPUS Red.** (Indian Currant.) D. A semi-dwarf, spreading shrub with attractive foliage, and covered with clusters of small, red berries in fall and winter.

**White.** (Snowberry.) D. Small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on till early winter.

**SYRINGA, Garland.** C. The old fashioned sweet Syringa, with pure white flowers in June; very fragrant.

**Golden.** D. Medium sized, very compact and bushy in growth, with handsome golden foliage. Probably the best golden-leaved shrub we have and especially desirable to group with other shrubs.

**Gordon's.** C. A strong grower and profuse bloomer; flowers later than other sorts and valuable on that account.

**WEIGELIA, Eva Rathke.** E. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, covered with deep crimson flowers in June, and blooming again to a less extent in the late summer. One of our best shrubs.

**Rosea.** D. Pink flowers in May and June.

**Variegated.** D. Leaves with yellowish white border; blush pink flowers in June.

**YUCCA.** E. A low, evergreen plant, with long, narrow, stiff leaves, and creamy white flowers on a tall stalk in July.

**RHODODENDRONS.** D. These are evergreen shrubs of

medium size, with handsome, laurel-like foliage, and large showy clusters of flowers in early summer in various shades of purple, red, pink and white. They thrive best in partial shade and moist soil, and should be protected the first two or three winters.

## CLIMBING VINES

**ACTINIDIA.** A new, rapid growing vine from Japan; flowers white, fragrant, and freely produced; foliage large and handsome.

**AKEBIA, Quinata.** Resembling the Honeysuckle in manner of growth; leaves small, dark green, very free from insect attacks; clusters of chocolate purple, slightly fragrant flowers in May. Vine very hardy and can be planted in the shade or in exposed places.

**AMPELOPSIS, Quinquifolia.** (Virginia Creeper.) The native ivy, very hardy and rapid in growth.

**Veitchii.** (Japan Ivy.) Clings to brick and stone surfaces, forming a complete curtain of green, becoming crimson in the fall.

**ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO.** (Dutchman's Pipe.) A very hardy vine with large leaves, 8 to 10 inches in diameter and small pipe-shaped flowers. Makes a dense shade.

**BITTERSWEET.** A hardy native climber with handsome foliage and clusters of red and orange berries in late fall. Valuable for shady places.

**CLEMATIS.** These vines require a rich soil and sunny location; the flowers are large and showy and produced



in great profusion, in every shade of blue, from deep purple to pure white. When young the vines die to the ground in winter, but, as they become older, the main stalks live through. Only a few sorts are mentioned but others can be furnished.

**Henryii.** Creamy white, very handsome; June to August.

**Jackmanii.** Purple violet; best known of any; June to August.

**Mad. Edward Andre.** A hybrid of Jackmanii, and the nearest red of any sort.

**Paniculata.** From Japan; a hardy, vigorous grower with an abundance of dark green foliage. Flowers small, pure white, star shaped, very fragrant, produced in great numbers in August and September. Very free from insects.

**EUONYMOUS, Radicans.** An evergreen vine with small handsome leaves. Clings to the wall like ivy. Slow grower.

**Vegetus.** A broad leaved variety that has red berries in fall and winter; sometimes called the "Evergreen Bittersweet." Can also be kept closely pruned and used for a low hedge or border.

**HONEYSUCKLE, Hall's Japan.** Strong grower, nearly evergreen, pure white flowers changing to buff; very fragrant, blooms from June to October.

**Japan Gold Leaf.** Foliage thickly veined and netted with yellow; has very few flowers.

**Scarlet Trumpet.** Strong grower, scarlet flowers; no fragrance.

**LYCIUM, Barbatum.** (Matrimony Vine.) Very hardy,

and vigorous grower, with small purple flowers followed by scarlet berries.

**TRUMPET VINE.** Vigorous climber; clusters of large trumpet shaped scarlet flowers in August.

**WISTERIA, Purple.** A hardy, strong vine, large clusters of blue flowers in June; one of the best climbing vines.

**White.** White flowers; vine not quite so hardy.

## ROSES

We sell only varieties of roses that live out of doors through the winter, though most of them will be much benefitted by having some protection in cold weather. They are divided into several classes.

### HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

These are rose bushes that bloom in June, and have more or less flowers at intervals until cold weather, the amount of bloom depending on the variety, and very largely, also, on the care given the bushes. Always pick off the seed balls that follow the flowers. Winter protection is not absolutely necessary for this class, except in exposed places, but is very desirable.

**Alfred Colomb.** Large, crimson, double and fragrant.

**Anna de Diesbach.** Large, deep pink, beautiful buds; fragrant and desirable.

**Baron de Bonstettin.** Deep crimson; a shade lighter than P. C. de Rohan but a better grower. Very fragrant.

**Baroness Rothschild.** Light pink, cupped form, hardy and very beautiful; has no fragrance.

**Capt. Hayward.** *Very* large, bright carmine crimson; very showy and a free bloomer.

**Clio.** Large, double, delicate blush pink; beautiful in bud and open flower. One of our best roses.

**Coquette des Alps.** Medium size, white, sometimes with blush tint; very free blooming and fragrant; requires protection in winter.

**Eugene Furst.** Velvety crimson, large, full and fragrant; a strong grower and desirable sort.

**Fisher Holmes.** Deep crimson; double and fragrant.

**Francois Levet.** Cherry red; of good size, very hardy, strong grower and free bloomer.

**Frau Karl Druschki.** New, very large, beautiful *pure* white. Vigorous in growth, and free blooming; considered the best pure white rose yet introduced.

**Gen. Jacqueminot.** Large, crimson, fragrant, well-known and very popular.

**His Majesty.** Bright cherry red, changing to deep rose pink, hardy and free blooming; handsome buds.

**Hugh Dickson.** Brilliant crimson; flowers retaining color till petals fall; highly scented. Plant a strong grower and free bloomer.

**John Hopper.** Bright rose pink; large and full.

**Mad. Gabriel Luizet.** Large, pink, cup-shaped; hardy and a free bloomer.

**Magna Charta.** Large, clear pink, double, free bloomer and fragrant. A well known, hardy sort.

**Marchioness of Lorne.** Large and full, rich rose color and carmine, beautiful buds and a free bloomer.

**Margaret Dickson.** Large, white, with pale flesh center; a beautiful, fragrant rose.

**Marshall P. Wilder.** Large, resembling Gen. Jacqueminot, but more double. A free bloomer and fragrant.

**Mrs. John Laing.** Large, delicate pink, very fragrant and a free bloomer; beautiful buds.

**Mrs. Sherman Crawford.** Color a beautiful shade of pink with lovely buds, and perfect flowers; a very free bloomer, especially in autumn. One of the very best, but requires good care.

**Oakmont.** Deep, bright rose, a free bloomer and fragrant; a valuable addition.

**Paul Neyron.** The largest of hybrid perpetual roses; deep pink, very double; a strong grower and popular sort.

**Prince Camille de Rohan.** Good size, deep velvety crimson; one of the best very dark roses. Requires good care.

**Soliel d'Or.** (Golden Sun.) New, color varying from pale yellow to reddish gold. Flowers much larger than any other yellow rose; double and fragrant. A beautiful rose but requires the best of care.

**Ulrich Bruner.** Brilliant cherry red, large and full. A vigorous grower and very satisfactory sort.

### HYBRID TEA ROSES.

This class of roses has the tea fragrance so much desired, and bloom more freely than the hybrid perpetuals. They are not as hardy and should be carefully protected in winter by banking up well with earth, and covering well with straw, leaves, or evergreen boughs. Only a few of the hardier sorts are described as many are entirely too tender for this section.

**Caroline Testout.** Large, clear bright rose; very fragrant and free flowering.

**Gruss an Teplitz.** Medium size, scarlet, shading to deep crimson; a very profuse bloomer, and one of the hardiest of this class.

**Jonkheer J. L. Mock.** New, carmine, changing to pink; very fragrant and lasting a long time after cutting. It appears to be a promising sort.

**Killarney.** Pink, shaded white; large, long, pointed buds; free bloomer.

**La France.** Delicate silvery rose, free blooming and fragrant; a popular variety.

**Mrs. Aaron Ward.** New. Orange yellow in bud, changing to a beautiful shade of pink when fully open.

**White Killarney.** A pure white form of the Killarney.

### MOSS ROSES.

**Crested.** Deep pink with abundance of moss; fragrant.

**White Moss.** White, handsome in bud and flower.



### CLIMBING ROSES.

**Baltimore Belle** White, with blush tint; double and fragrant. A strong grower but should not be planted in an exposed situation.

**Blue Rambler.** (Veilchenblau.) Resembling Crimson Rambler in growth but not as hardy. Flowers opening crimson, gradually changing to a deep violet, or violet blue.

**Crimson Rambler.** Too well known to need description. One of our most valuable climbers.

**Philadelphia Rambler.** Flowers similar to Crimson Rambler, but beginning to bloom earlier. Not quite as hardy and more bushy in growth.

**White Rambler.** Flowers small, nearly single, pure white, fragrant. Blooms earlier than other Ramblers.

**Yellow Rambler.** Larger than the other Ramblers, opening yellow, but soon fading to creamy or pure white.

**Climbing American Beauty.** New. Not blooming in clusters like the ramblers, but singly, or two or three together, on long stems suitable for cutting. Flowers large, rosy crimson, double, and fragrant. It blooms freely in June, much earlier than other climbers, and has occasional flowers during the summer. Claimed to be a vigorous grower and hardy. While we have not thoroughly tested it yet, we are much pleased with it thus far, and consider it a rose of great promise.

**Dorothy Perkins.** The well known pink climbing rose; large clusters of delicate shell pink flowers. Deservedly popular.

**Dr. W. Van Fleet.** New. Foliage bright glossy green, flowers large, semi-double, waxy white, shaded blush, borne singly or in small clusters.

**Excelsa.** (Red Dorothy Perkins ) New. Foliage and manner of growth same as Dorothy Perkins and appears to be equally hardy. Flowers bright crimson, a shade lighter than Crimson Rambler, but larger and more double. We consider this a very valuable rose.

**Hiawatha.** Single, bright crimson flowers, with yellow stamens, very free flowering in long trailing clusters.

**Lady Gay.** So much like Dorothy Perkins that it is hard to tell them apart.

**Prairie Queen.** Bright pink, cup shaped, hardy and free bloomer; an old, reliable sort.

**White Dorothy Perkins.** Identical with Dorothy Perkins, except that the flowers are pure white. Probably the best white climber.

### BABY RAMBLER ROSES.

Roses of this class make dwarf, bushy plants and, with proper care, produce an abundance of bloom throughout the summer, from June until stopped by heavy frost. The flowers are individually small, produced in large clusters, and, while not very good for cutting, are especially desirable for bedding purposes, and where continuous bloom for a long time is wanted.

**Annie Muller.** (Pink Baby Rambler.) Flowers of a beautiful pink, semi-double, about one and a half inches in

diameter. Should not be planted in exposed situations.

**Baby Rambler.** Crimson red ; the best known of any of this class.

**Catherine Zeimet.** (White Baby Rambler.) Pure white, double, slightly fragrant, flowers in large, loose clusters, freely produced. One of the very best.

**Erna Teschendorf.** New ; said to be the most vivid crimson of any, and never to lose its color under the hot sun. Blooms profusely.

### RUGOSA, AND RUGOSA HYBRID ROSES.

These are of Japanese origin, and are noted for their hardiness and vigorous growth, together with their comparative freedom from insects and disease. They are very thorny.

**Conrad F. Meyer.** Flowers large, silvery rose, fragrant, with beautiful buds. The bush is a strong grower, and should be given plenty of room. A very satisfactory rose.

**Mad. Geo. Bruant.** Semi-double, pure white, very free blooming, but not good for cutting.

**Nova Zembla.** Similar to Conrad F. Meyer, but with white flowers. A good sort.

**Rugosa, Red.** A Japanese rose, with bright red or pink single flowers, followed by large, showy berries of rosy red. Bush of large size, with handsome, dark green foliage, seldom troubled by insect attacks. Valuable for groups and hedges.

**Rugosa, White.** A variety with white flowers.

**MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.**

**Mad. Plantier.** An old and popular variety; covered with medium sized white flowers in June. Grows to be a large bush.

**Persian Yellow.** Small, double, bright yellow flowers early in June.

**York and Lancaster.** An old variety recently re-introduced; flowers large, fragrant, semi-double, striped and mottled crimson, pink and white. Blooms in June.

**HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS**

The past few years have seen a great increase in the demand for this class of plants. Their hardiness and ease of cultivation, together with the beauty and long blooming period of many varieties, make them deservedly popular. This list includes some of the best sorts, but other varieties can be furnished if desired.

**ACHILLEA.** (The Pearl.)  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet high; small white flowers from June to September. Valuable for cutting, and a fine border plant.

**ACONITUM.** (Monkshood.) **Autumnale.** 2 to 3 feet. Deep blue flowers, late, does well in the shade.

**Napellus.** 2 to 3 feet. Flowers pale blue, nearly white, June and July.

**AQUILEGIA.** (Columbine.) **Alba.** 2 to 3 feet. Large, pure white flowers, May and June.

**Coerulea.** (Rocky Mt. Columbine.) 2 to 3 feet. Large blue flowers, white inside, very handsome. May and June.

**Chrysantha.** 3 to 4 feet. Fragrant, golden yellow flowers, May to July.

**Mixed.** All colors as they happen to come, blue, purple, white, pink, and yellow.

**ASTERS.** (Hardy.) These are a showy perennial, blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce. There are numerous varieties, embracing a wide range of colors.

**ASTILBE, Japonica.** 12 to 18 inches. Plumy spikes of pure white flowers in June. Good for cutting.

**BOLTONIA, Asteroides.** 6 to 7 feet. Pure white flowers like small daisies in September.

**BUDDLEYA, Veitchiana.** (Butterfly Bush. Summer Lilac.) 3 to 5 feet. New. Produces long spikes of reddish lilac flowers in midsummer. Said to be very attractive to butterflies, hence the popular name of "Butterfly Bush."

**CHRYSANTHEMUM, Hardy Red.** 2 feet. The old fashioned, magenta red variety.

**Shasta Daisy.** 2 to 3 feet. Large daisies from July to September.

**DELPHINIUM** (Larkspur.) **Chinensis Alba.** 1 to 2 feet. Pure white, dwarf.

**Coelestinum.** 2 to 3 feet. Different shades of pale blue flowers in long spikes.



**Elatum.** 2 to 4 feet. The "Bee Larkspur." Shades of deep blue. If cut back after blooming, will flower a second time.

**Formosum.** 2 to 4 feet. Deep blue flowers.

**DIANTHUS, barbatus.** (Sweet William.) 1 to 2 feet. A popular flower coming in various shades and colors. June and July.

**Plumarius.** (Scotch pink, June pink.) 1 foot. Flowers resembling a small carnation, with delightful, spicy fragrance. There are different kinds in **white, pink and red**, blooming in June and July. Fine for cutting. The foliage is sage green or gray, and remains green all winter.

**DICENTRA, Spectabilis.** (Bleeding Heart.) 1 to 2 feet. Long racemes of bright rosy-crimson, heart shaped flowers in May.

**FUNKIA.** (Plantain Lily.) 1 foot. Low, border plants with broad, handsome foliage.

**Subcordata.** A variety with waxy, white, bell-shaped flowers, 4 to 6 inches long. July and August.

**Variegata.** Leaves beautifully striped with green and yellow. Used for a border plant on account of its attractive foliage. Blue flowers in July.

**GAILLARDIA, Aristata.** 1½ to 2 feet. Flowers 2 inches across; dark red and brown center with orange and red petals in rings of color. July until frost.

**GYPSOPHILLA, paniculata.** (Baby's Breath.) 2 to 3 feet. Forms a beautiful mass of tiny white flowers on slender wiry stems, giving a gauze-like appearance. August and September.

**HELIOPSIS, Pitcheriana.** (Ox-eye.) 4 to 6 feet. Daisy-like flowers of deep golden yellow, on good stems for cutting, produced freely from July until fall. Very hardy.

**HEMEROCALLIS, Flava.** (Yellow Day Lily.) 2 to 3 feet. Large golden yellow flowers in clusters. Very fragrant. June.

**Thunbergii.** Much like the preceding, but blooms later.

**HIBISCUS, Moscheutos.** 4 to 5 feet. Very large single flowers varying in color from white to deep pink. August.

**Crimson Eye.** Pure white with crimson center.

**HOLLYHOCKS.** (Double) 4 to 6 feet. Large showy blossoms on tall stalks in July and August. Colors are white, yellow, maroon, and different shades of red and pink. Should be well protected in winter and roots renewed every two years.

**IBERIS, Sempervirens.** (Evergreen Candytuft.) 1 foot. Low, spreading habit; small, pure white flowers completely covering the plant in spring.

**IRIS, GERMAN.** These well-known flowers bloom in early summer, and come in various shades and combinations of white, blue, yellow, and purple. They are very hardy, profuse bloomers, and flowers are useful for cutting.

**Boccage.** Rose, striped white.

- **Duchess de Nemours.** White, striped purple.

**Florentina alba.** White, early.

**Minico.** Clear yellow.

**Mlle. Almira.** Sky-blue, large.

**Mad. Chereau.** White, frilled azure blue.

**Othello.** Deep purple.

**Queen of May.** Rosy-lilac.

**Spectabilis.** Purple, shaded brown.

**IRIS, JAPANESE.** These are the largest and finest of the Iris family, blooming in July, some weeks later than the other kinds. The flowers are large, nearly flat, ranging in color from pure white to deepest purple, many being beautifully veined, while some are shaded toward red and pink. The plants should be well supplied with water to produce the best results.

**Bandi-no-nami.** Clear white, creamy standards.

**Iso-no-nami.** Three petals, silvery white veined with violet. Early.

**Kigan-no-misao.** Three large petals, pure white, very profuse bloomer; late.

**Koki-no-iro.** Six petals, purple, with white standards; tall, large and fine. Very free bloomer.

**Kusui-no-iro.** Six large petals, light blue, veined white.

**Manu-dsuru.** Six large petals; white, often faintly clouded blue; vigorous grower.

**Oshokum.** Six petals; rich violet purple. A good sort.

**Pyramid.** Six petals; large, light blue, shading to deeper on margins; fine.

**Shishi-ho.** Six petals, blue, veined white.

**Shishi-ikari.** Three petals, light ground, veined and shaded reddish violet.

**Tsuru-no-kegoromo.** Six petals, pure white; a fine free blooming sort.

**IRIS, SIBERIAN, Snow Queen.** Beautiful snow-white flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, in June. Free blooming and hardy.

**LOBELIA.** (Cardinal Flower.) Cardinal red flowers in August and September on spikes 2 to 3 feet tall. Very striking.

**LYCHNIS.** (Lamp Flower.) **Chalcedonia.** 2 to 3 feet. Dense heads of brilliant orange scarlet flowers through the summer.

**Viscaria Splendens.** 12 to 15 inches. Clusters of blood-red flowers in early summer.

**MONARDA.** (Bergamot.) 2 feet. Aromatic foliage; deep scarlet flowers in August.

**OENOTHERA.** (Evening Primrose.) **Youngii.** 18 inches. Bright yellow flowers in July.

### PAEONIAS.

These well-known plants bloom in June, producing large double flowers, ranging in color from pure white to deepest crimson, and including some light shades of yellow or buff. The following are excellent varieties.

**Chas. Verdier.** Lilac rose, very large and fine; late.

**Couronne d'Or.** Large, almost pure white, very double; a choice variety blooming very late.

**Delicatissima.** Blush, tinted cream, changing to white.

**Delachii.** Deep Crimson, very double; a fine late variety.

**Dortens Coros.** Bright pink.

**Edulis.** Violet rose, full and sweet.

**Festiva Alba.** Creamy white with dash of carmine in the center; free blooming and one of the best.

**Festiva Maxima.** Very large, pure white except for carmine streaks in the center. Early and fine.

**Fragrantissima.** Early and free bloomer. Outer petals clear rose; inner petals very numerous.

**Francis Ortegal.** Semi-double, deep glossy maroon red.

**Fulgida.** Bright crimson, free blooming, fine.

**Golden Harvest.** Pink, cream center, much like Jeanne d'Arc.

**Jeanne d'Arc.** Center composed of small petals, light yellow or straw color, surrounded by a single row of large, light pink petals. Early and fragrant.

**Louis Van Houtte.** Dark crimson, very compact; fine.

**Mad. Crousse.** Pure white, large and full; midseason.

**Mad. Lebon.** Bright cherry pink. Late.

**Mons. Barral.** Soft clear pink, large and full.

**Officinalis Alba.** Very early, pink, soon changing to white. Usually in bloom for Decoration Day.

**Officinalis Rubra.** Very early; deep crimson; the old fashioned red paeonia.

**Papaviflora.** White, barely tinted cream, early and fine.

**Prolifera Tricolor.** Center golden yellow, bordered with blush white; the nearest to a yellow paeonia.



**Queen Victoria.** (Whitleyii.) Large, double, white, barely tinted cream.

**Rosea Plenissima Superba.** Bright rose pink, double and free blooming.

**Rubra Triumphans.** Dark purple crimson; early and sweet.

### HARDY PHLOX.

These old fashioned fragrant flowers have become very popular, while many new varieties have been produced, which are greatly superior in size and color to the old kinds. A few of the best of these are described, but there are many other good sorts, while new ones are constantly being added.

**Chatrain.** Rosy white, darker toward center, large spikes.

**Coquelicot.** Bright orange scarlet with dark crimson center; very fine and striking; dwarf.

**Doctor Charcot.** New; purple and white with deep reddish purple center. Distinct and handsome.

**Eclaireur.** Large; violet crimson with light center.

**Eiffel Tower.** Very large flower; beautiful salmon rose, with distinct purple eye. One of the finest of all the Phloxes.

**Ferdinand Cortez.** Very large and handsome; bright crimson with darker center.

**Highland Beauty.** Deep crimson, large clusters, and

strong grower. This variety originated with us, and we consider it one of the best dark red varieties.

**Independence.** Large, pure white; early and tall.

**La Candeur.** Large, pure white; early and dwarf.

**La Cygne.** Dwarf, pure white, large blossom and large spikes.

**La Vogue.** Silvery rose, large flower.

**Le Mahdi.** Purple in morning and evening, changing to red in the middle of the day; a peculiar and handsome sort.

**L'Esperance.** Large, light lavender pink with light eye; a fine sort; dwarf.

**L'Evenement.** Soft pink, tinted salmon; large and showy; dwarf.

**Louis le Grand.** Bright wine color; large and attractive.

**Mad. P. Langier.** Bright cerise red; vermillion center, large cluster; a very popular sort.

**Melba Cinnabo.** White, with dotted pink stripe through center of each petal.

**Montagnard.** Deep crimson, with deeper center.

**Pink Beauty.** Flowers beautiful pale pink in very large clusters; fine.

**Pluto.** Deep red.

**Premier Minister.** Large flower, light pink, shading to deep carmine center. One of the very best.

**Queen.** Large, pure white ; late.

**Richard Wallace.** White, with violet carmine center ; a very desirable sort.

**R. P. Struthers.** Large ; fine clear pink with crimson center.

**White Swan.** White flowers in long spikes, beginning to bloom very early, and continuing to the end of the season ; a very vigorous grower and desirable sort.

**William Robinson.** Salmon with rosy center ; fine large flower.

**PHLOX, Subulata.** (Moss Pink.) Forms a carpet of moss-like foliage completely covered with flowers in May.

**Subulata, Alba.** A variety with white flowers.

**Divaricata Canadensis.** 1 foot. Fragrant lavender flowers in May ; fine for cutting.

**PLATYCODON.** (Chinese Bell-flower.) 2 to 3 feet. Large, bell-shaped flowers in blue, and white varieties. Hardy and good for cutting. July to September.

**SALVIA, Azurea.** 3 feet. Small, sky-blue flowers in profusion in August and September.

**SEDUM, (Stone-Crop.) Spectabilis.** 15 inches. Foliage thick and rubbery ; flowers pale rose, in large flat cymes in early fall.

**SPIREA, Aruncus.** 4 feet. Produces long feathery panicles of white flowers, forming graceful plumes. Vigorous grower ; June.

**Palmata.** 3 feet. Graceful plumes of bright crimson flowers, fine for cutting. June to August.

**STATICE, Latifolia.** (Sea Lavender.) Thick, leathery foliage at the ground. Flower stalks 15 to 18 inches high forming immense panicles covered with tiny delicate blue flowers, producing a very graceful airy appearance. Blooms in July, but flowers can be dried and kept for months as a house decoration.

**STOKESIA, Cyanea.** 18 inches. Flowers 3 or 4 inches across, double blue, with delicate, narrow petals. Midsummer.

**TRITOMA.** (Red Hot Poker.) 2 to 3 feet Large flower spikes closely packed with brilliant crimson flowers, shading to orange and yellow. Late summer.

**TROLLIUS.** (Globe Flower.) 1 foot. Large globular yellow flowers on long stems. May to July.

**VERONICA, Longifolia Subsessilis.** (Blue Bird Flower.) 2 feet. Dark green foliage with long, slender spikes of small, deep blue flowers in August and September.

**VINCA.** (Trailing Myrtle.) A creeping plant with handsome evergreen foliage and bright blue flowers in spring. Very hardy and will grow in shady spots and under trees.

**VIOLA, Cornuta.** (Hardy Violets.) **Blue.** Low, spreading plants producing blue pansy-like flowers through the summer and until late in the fall.

**White Perfection.** The same, with white flowers.

## BULBS AND ROOTS

### FOR FALL PLANTING.

We can furnish an assortment of the best Holland grown bulbs of **Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus or Daffodils, and Crocus.** They bloom early in the spring, have a wide range of the most beautiful colors, are hardy and of easy cultivation. They can be obtained in the named varieties or in various mixtures of the different kinds.

### GLADIOLUS BULBS.

These must be planted in spring, are easy to grow, and very desirable for cut flowers in the late summer. A dozen bulbs of any of the following mixtures would be apt to contain eight to ten different shades, but all having the general characteristics of that strain.

**Childs's Hybrids.** Tall, with very large flowers running largely to red shades.

**Groff's Hybrids.** A fine strain with brilliant flowers of many shades,

**Lemoine's Hybrids.** Distinguished by brilliant crimson and scarlet markings in throat of the blossom. Vigorous in growth, free in bloom, early and very desirable.

**Mixed Hybrids.** All colors in a general mixture. Also in separate mixtures of the following colors: **Red, Pink, Yellow, White and Light, Smoky and Slaty, Blue and Purple** (rare).



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